

# THE LANCASTER NEWS

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## NOW CONSIDERING THE NEXT CONGRESS

Both Political Parties Already Are Making Plans for Sixty-Sixth Session.

WILL HAVE NEW LEADERS

Opposition is Developing to Champ Clark Taking Over Direction of the Minority Forces. Republicans Busy.

Washington, March 7.—With the adjournment of congress Tuesday, Republicans and Democrats in the house immediately turned their attention to their organizations in the Sixty-sixth congress in anticipation of the calling of a special session early in the summer. The Republican committee on committees, chosen at the recent party conference, has already met to begin its work, which probably will require a week for completion. In the meantime 18 Democratic members have issued an appeal to their colleagues to so organize as to present a solid front to the Republican majority.

Such an organization, their announcement said, can be perfected only with the appointment of a steering committee, the personnel of which "should be so distributed that every section of the country will have representation thereon." They also proposed the chairman of this committee have no other committee assignment and he be ex-officio minority floor leader.

While referring to undivided leadership responsive to party sentiment the statement made no direct declaration of preference as to the minority leader. Some Democrats, however, proposed to regard the announcement as opposition to Champ Clark, speaker in the last house, becoming floor leader. The outlined program of the organization would prevent Representative Kitchin, of North Carolina, from continuing as leader unless he forfeited his place on the ways and means committee. Mr. Kitchin, however, has declared his intention of retaining his committee assignment, in the expectation that Mr. Clark would automatically become the floor leader.

Representative Sanders, of Louisiana, is chairman of the organization with Representative Ayres, of Kansas, vice chairman and Representative McClintock, of Oklahoma, secretary. The other members include Representative Whaley, of South Carolina.

Selection of a floor leader by the Republican committee may prove an echo of the recent contest for the speakership.

Representative Mann, of Illinois defeated in his contest against Speaker Gillett, of Massachusetts, has announced his retirement as floor leader and is expected to support Representative Moore, of Pennsylvania. Representative Longworth, of Ohio, has the support of Republicans, who backed Gillett for speaker, but they are said to be outnumbered in voting strength on the committee by those who supported Mr. Mann.

## STRIKE AT CHARLOTTE COTTON MILLS SPREADS

Operatives at Highland Park Mill Number 3 and Anchor Mill Quit; Working Hours Cut.

Charlotte, March 7.—The strike inaugurated at Highland Park mill No. 3 last week has spread to other mills. Highland Park No. 1, of this city, and Anchor mills, of Huntersville, both units of the Highland Park mill system. Charles W. Johnston is president of the chain.

The operatives of the Highland Park No. 3 struck last week because the mill owners cut wages and also reduced the working days from six to four. The operatives said they did not strike on account of reduced pay, which pay was the same amount received before the war, but they objected to the before the war basis of pay with a reduction of working days. Charles Bendheim, commissioner of conciliation of the United States department of labor, arrived in the city this morning to try to adjust the situation. The action of the strikers brings the number of strikers to about 1,500.

## ACT NOT RATIFIED IS TO BECOME EFFECTIVE

"Trolley Car Measure" Will Be Observed in Charleston, Says President Street Railway Company.

Charleston, March 7.—One of the important bills which failed of ratification in the general assembly because of an oversight in the final rush hours of business, the "trolley car" measure, will become effective, so far as the Consolidated company of this city is concerned, as President P. H. Gadsden of this corporation, over long distance telephone from Washington issued a statement to the effect that the company planned to abide by the spirit of the bill just as if it had been ratified, as was intended. Following is Mr. Gadsden's statement:

"Although the bill regulating the service of the Consolidated company on the suburban line between Charleston and the navy yard was not ratified, the company intends to abide by the spirit of the bill just as strictly as if it had been. We intend to ask the state railroad commission to promulgate provisions which shall conform to the purposes of the bill, and we will abide by the regulations which the commission sees fit to prescribe. We also hope that the proposed committee of five from the navy yard will be formed to confer and co-operate with the company for the purpose of arranging to carry out the desired regulations."

## LEE COUNTY MAN KILLS HIS YOUNG SON-IN-LAW

E. G. Smith, Well-Known Citizen, Shot W. D. Watson, Jr., at the Former's Home.

Bishopville, March 7.—E. G. Smith, a well known citizen of the Stokes Bridge section of this county, shot and instantly killed his son-in-law, W. D. Watson, Jr., Monday night at 8 o'clock.

The killing took place at Smith's home about four miles from Bishopville. It seems from the facts gathered at the coroner's inquest that Watson came to town and returned to Mr. Smith's home late in the afternoon drinking and began to abuse his wife. She grabbed up her infant baby and ran out of the house. He is said to have thrown a lamp at her and when her father, E. G. Smith, interfered, Watson pulled out his knife and made for Smith and Smith shot him with a shot gun, the load taking effect just above the heart. Death resulted instantly.

Watson has been in the army but he was recently discharged and moved to his father-in-law's plantation and was making preparations to farm.

Smith came to town immediately and gave himself up and is now in jail.

## REPUBLICAN MOVE IS BAD FOR THE SOLDIERS

Failure to Pass Appropriation Bill Will Slow Up Program of Demobilization of Army.

Washington, March 7.—Failure of the army appropriation bill and other military measures to pass before congress adjourns leaves the war department in a difficult but not a serious situation. Secretary Baker said. No immediate shortage of funds to care for the immediate troops is in prospect.

Mr. Baker said his greatest regret was that failure of the army reorganization bill meant that a number of men of the war time army must remain in the service for a longer time than would have been necessary otherwise.

Pointing out that the reorganization bill proposed the formation of a regular army of 500,000 men. Secretary Baker said that "by enlisting these 500,000 and getting going we would have had troops to replace those whom we will otherwise have to keep."

"If the bill had passed," he continued, "we could have started at once to organize this body of men and to withdraw the temporary members of the army who are of course anxious to get away."

The strength of the old regular army enlisted personnel, subject to continuous service after the war by the terms of enlistment, is only about 40,000 men.

## GOVERNOR COOPER LIKES WASHINGTON

Washington, Likewise, Likes The Governor of the Palmetto State.

COOPER TALKS AT MEETING

Cotton Seed Problem a Serious Matter, He Says, and High Wages Cannot Be Paid Under Present Conditions.

Washington, March 7.—Gov. R. A. Cooper has returned to Columbia, after his first visit to Washington as governor. Speaking of the conference of state and city executives which he came to attend at the White House the governor spoke approvingly and summarized his own address to the conference as follows: "My statement in so far as the immediate labor situation is concerned was that there is plenty of employment, and more, provided men are willing to accept the wages industries are able to pay, but the difficulty is that during the war they were educated to high wage schedule and are not willing to accept employment now at reduced wages."

"Our people are mainly engaged in agriculture and cotton manufacturing. The farmer is now unable to sell his cotton at a profit. He can not afford to pay high wages to produce cotton. The manufacturer is unable to produce goods. Some mills have not placed an order since the armistice was signed. Our most acute situation, however, is our cotton seed situation. Mr. Hoover, as food administrator, in the fall of 1918 fixed a price of \$71 per ton for seed. A great many seed were sold at that price. There remains at least one-third of the crop in the hands of the farmers and seed merchants for which there is no market, due to the fact that the oil mills have no foreign market for oil because of the embargo and because the domestic demand is supplied. They can't crush the seed because they have no place to put the oil, their tanks being full."

"I also stated in my opinion the conference ought to suggest to the federal government a policy that not only provides for the present but for the future, the one and only cure for our situation is an adequate education system in all the states. The one thought uppermost in the minds of all Americans is the return of the soldiers and a proper recognition of their services. My suggestion to the people of my own state and of all the states is that a proper memorial to the returning soldier is an adequate school building in each school community and proper provision for its maintenance. This in time will solve our labor difficulty and utterly destroy any chance for the advocates of Bolshevism. I advocated building of roads and other public improvements as an incident, however."

While here the governor visited the capitol. He also called on Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Admirals McGowan and Blue, who are naval officers from South Carolina.

South Carolina's new governor has made a splendid impression on official Washington. His remarks at the conference were closely followed and it was easy to see that he had carefully studied the problems which he and other executives came here to discuss.

Governor Cooper was on the floor of the senate Monday night and also attended several entertainments which were given in honor of the visiting governors. He left for Columbia Monday well pleased with his visit and with a most favorable impression from those who met him officially for the first time.

## SOUTH CAROLINA MAN COMMENDED BY DANIELS

Washington, March 7.—Earl L. O'Hara, a navy water tender, of Florence, S. C., is one of eight men commended by Secretary Daniels for having distinguished themselves by remaining at their posts in the engine and fire rooms of the U. S. S. Westgate when the vessel was sunk October 7 after collision with the U. S. S. American. The men were praised by the secretary for their conduct in taking every precaution to prevent the boilers from exploding.

## SAYS BOLSHEVISM IS MENACE TO COUNTRY

Red Cross Worker Gives Testimony Before Senate Investigating Committee.

THREATENS THE WORLD

Raymond Robins, Former Head of Red Cross Mission in Russia Gives Some Startling Facts.

Washington, March 7.—Raymond Robins, of Chicago, former head of the American Red Cross mission to Russia, told the senate investigating committee that there was a fundamental menace for the world in Russian Bolshevism and suggested means of combating its spread. The witness said that a year ago Nikolai Lenin, Bolshevik premier, had correctly forecast how Bolshevik ideas would take root on Bulgaria, Austria and Germany in the order named.

Mr. Robins quoted Lenin as declaring that in his opinion the American government was entirely corrupt and as adding: "We challenge every government. We may be overwhelmed, but at the same time we will destroy all moribund political governments."

Unceasing opposition to the principles of Bolshevism, both in Russia and in the United States was advocated by Mr. Robins, but he warned against the use of military force and the arbitrary suppression of ideas. The witness said the United States should send an economic mission to Russia to aid the people in obtaining the necessities of life, declaring this would be the most effective way of fighting Bolshevism.

To combat Bolshevism in this country, Mr. Robins urged that the people be allowed to know the truth about its false teachings and that existing evils in American economic and social life be remedied by law. Publicity, he added would prompt the repudiation of Bolshevism.

Would Withdraw Troops.

In urging withdrawal of American and allied military forces from Russia, Mr. Robins outlined the policies of the American and allied government which he said led to intervention and told the committee that sending of the troops had helped to precipitate the "Red terror."

In this connection the witness said the Russian soviet government agreed in February, 1918, to denounce the Brest-Litovsk treaty and resume the war against Germany if the United States and Great Britain would assure co-operation but that despite his own efforts and those of R. A. B. Lockhart, British high commissioner, no response was received and the treaty was approved at Moscow. The Bolsheviks do not desire recognition by the United States, Mr. Robins testified, but they would welcome assistance in restoring the economic life of the country. He explained that the Bolshevik leaders feel that their position as international revolutionaries would be weakened by formal treaties with other governments. Asserting Lenin preferred co-operation with America rather than Germany, Mr. Robins said that unless this country took the lead in peaceable restoration of Russia, Germany inevitably would obtain a new foothold.

Root Not Satisfactory.

The witness gave it as his opinion that America had "failed to connect in the Russian story," partially because of the men sent to Russia to represent the United States government. He mentioned especially Elihu Root, who, he said, was attacked in Russia as having been the man who tried to make the United States "safe for plutocracy." Other factors, according to the witness were the stories told by Russians who returned from the United States after the revolution. These men seem all to have been living in bad spots, Mr. Robins said, and brought back with them false ideas about the United States, which they pictured as "a heaven of capitalists and a hell for working men."

Mr. Robins testified that stories of atrocities in Russia before his departure were largely false, declaring

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## THIRTIETH SAILS MONDAY.

Washington, March 7.—Senator Overman, of North Carolina, was informed by the war department that the Thirtieth division is booked to sail from France next Monday, March 10.

It is not yet known positively at what port the division will land. The route is often changed during the passage across the Atlantic.

## UNEMPLOYMENT STILL ON INCREASE IN NATION

Total of 365,400 Idle As Against 340,197 the Week Previous. South Is Little Affected.

Washington, March 7.—Increase in unemployment during the past week is shown by the report of the United States employment service, which says whereas last week there were 340,197 unemployed men the number has now increased to 365,400 an increase of more than 25,000.

The southern states by comparison still show less unemployment than other sections. The resume of the southern region reads in part:

"Louisville, Ky., reports shortage of 450, and strikes in the textile industries. There is a slight demand for tobacco stemmers. New Orleans reports an apparent equality of labor supply and demand, with carpenters still on strike. There is a slight demand for negro laborers and railroad workers. Wilmington, N. C., reports a shortage of 250. There is an equality of labor supply and demand in Raleigh and Winston-Salem. Nashville, Tenn., reports a surplus of 2,000 with a lockout of harness makers. Memphis reports a shortage of 500 negro farm laborers, but a surplus of white labor. Chattanooga reports an apparent equality of labor demand and supply. Charleston and Columbia, S. C., both report slight shortages. Virginia reports a shortage of 1,500, while Richmond reports a surplus of 1,500. Lynchburg reports an equality, activities in the building trades in the state are expected in the near future, and a heavy labor surplus is anticipated. In Charlestown, W. Va., business conditions are growing bad. The nitro-explosive plants are laying off from 500 to 600 men the coming week. Many coal mines in the state are closing. The Clarksburg district reports a surplus of 500 unskilled laborers. Conditions in the Bluefield district are still bad."

The labor department made the following announcement: "A strike caused by reduction of wages in the plant of the Highland Park Manufacturing company, Charlotte, N. C., has been brought to the attention of the department of labor, which has assigned Commissioner of Conciliation Charles Bendheim to the case."

Sunday School Visitation.

Every Sunday school in South Carolina, of all denominations, is to be personally visited during the month of March by an official representative of the organized Sunday school work of South Carolina. This is the first time that a whole month has been set apart for official school visitation in this state.

Organization for the visitation has already begun. Each of the two hundred district presidents in the state has been asked to appoint an official visitor for each school in the district. This will mean a force of about twenty-five hundred visitors.

These official visitors, upon invitation of the superintendent, will speak briefly to the Sunday school, extending the fraternal greetings of the international, state, county and district Sunday school associations. They will also speak of the coming state convention at Florence, June 3-4-5, and make other announcements that will be of interest to every member of the Sunday school.

The officials at the head of the organization in Lancaster county are: John T. Green, Lancaster, president; W. H. Miller, Lancaster, secretary-treasurer; and the following district presidents: Coker, Fletcher, Kershaw, W. C. Ellis, Heath Springs; Roy, W. S. Patterson, Lancaster; J. M. Yoder, Van Wyck; A. C. Rowell, Lancaster, No. 6.

MEANS UNASHAMED LOOK.

Men who have bought war savings stamps can look the returned "doughboy" in the face unashamed.

## EXTRA SESSION OF LEGISLATURE LIKELY

Not Improbable Governor Will Call Body of Lawmakers Together This Summer.

PASS GOOD ROADS BILL

Governor Cooper, Just Back from Labor Conference in Washington Feels Necessity for Providing Employment.

Columbia, S. C., March 7.—If an extra session of the general assembly of South Carolina is called this summer by Governor Cooper, as many think probably will be done, it is considered certain that good roads legislation will be included in the call. The governor comes back from a trip to Washington where he attended a conference of Governors on the labor problem with the necessity for public work, such as building good roads, impressed upon him by high officials in Washington, as being necessary to keep down a serious unemployment problem.

While the governor was in Washington the department of agriculture took occasion to urge all of the states in the Union to undertake this work.

"Federal aid for state roads, if at once availed of by the states," said an announcement of the department, "will be an important factor in providing the necessary buffer employment for labor during the transition from war to peace production. While only eight state projects, under federal aid, were reported completed on December 31, 1918, with a total mileage of less than 45 miles, the mileage constructed in projects under way and nearing completion shows conclusively that federal aid has been a success. The information and education service's division of public works and construction developments of the department of labor now is urging the states to get under way with projects approved by the federal government."

The situation under federal aid, showing the mileage in completed projects and projects in the course of completion, is set forth in the following statement from the bureau of roads:

"Of the appropriations made by the federal aid road act as approved July 11, 1916, \$30,000,000 is now available and \$20,000,000 additional will become available July 1, 1919, which amounts, less the three per cent deducted for administration, have been apportioned among the states. Up to January 31, 1919, projects had been approved involving a total of 8,903 miles of road and \$23,526,102 of federal aid. Of this mileage, notwithstanding war conditions and the restrictions necessarily resulting therefrom, the equivalent of 793 miles had been completed on the above date, requiring an expenditure of about \$2,096,000 of federal funds. Of the mileage represented in approved projects, there remains yet to be constructed about 8,110 miles, which will involve about \$21,430,102 of federal funds. The indications are that an immense amount of construction work both delayed and new projects, will be undertaken during the 1919 construction season."

"In addition to the federal funds already apportioned to the states the postoffice appropriation bill now pending in congress carries an appropriation of \$200,000,000 for the building of postroads, of which \$50,000,000 is to be immediately available July 1 of this year, and the remaining \$150,000,000 is to become available July 1, 1920. These additional appropriations are to be apportioned among the states on the same basis as the original federal aid appropriations. The federal aid road act in addition to the appropriations for aid in construction postroads, made an appropriation of \$1,000,000 a year for 10 years to aid in the construction of roads, within or partly within the national forests, and the pending postoffice appropriation bill carries an additional appropriation of \$9,000,000 for forest roads, of which \$3,000,000 is to be immediately available."